

PITTSBURG SUNDAY NOVEMBER 29, 1891.

A MORAL VICTORY.

The East Dorset Election Means Only That to the Gladstonians.

A TORY MAJORITY POLLED.

But It Was Done by Lots of Drunkenness and Open Corruption.

PROTECTION BEATS FREE TRADE.

A Tain Effort to Catch Votes of Employers and Workmen.

WHO ARE HURT BY M'KINLEY'S TARIFF

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.—[Copyright.]—The Gladstonians have won another "moral victory" in the East Dorset election today, in spite of the fact that drunkenness and corruption brought about a majority for the Tory candidate.

The Liberals claim that the registration has of late been entirely neglected in East Dorset, and that there have been many complaints by Liberal workmen who have been unable to get their names on the voting list.

There has been a general recovery, so far as political opinion on the Irish question is concerned, of the position before 1886. The loss on registration, organization and by general neglect has neutralized this to some extent, and the raising of the temperance question by Mr. Bright is a powerful factor against him.

The Tory caucus at Birmingham has been a most humorous piece of theatrical humbug. There was no genuine ring about the performance from the Gladstonian side.

How Protection Beat Free Trade. The Tories have no seats to lose in Ireland; they have plenty to lose in England.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech to-day contrasted with what he said at a meeting in Whitehall in October, 1886, and which was very curious reading. He then said:

"I think I have answered Lord Salisbury's challenge. He talks of honest, disinterested tactics, and he compels me to say that never in the history of this country was there a more flagrant instance of political immorality than this shameless conversion of the great bulk of the Tory party, accomplished in a few years in order to purchase a few months of place without post, and of office without honor."

On the following day Lord Salisbury, at Brighton, replied in these pleasant terms: "I will divide Mr. Chamberlain's charges into two heads. The first head comprises those that are not true. The second head those that are founded on the monstrous assumption that it is our duty to break the promises of our predecessors as soon as we get into office."

EQUIVALENT TO A VICTORY.

The Archbishop of Aix Being Rapidly Made a Hero of.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—[Copyright.]—The Archbishop of Aix has not been acquitted, as he confidently expected, he can have but little reason to complain. The comparatively small fine of 3,000 francs, without any term of imprisonment, is little short of a victory for him.

The judgment against him is just enough to gain him the martyr's crown in the eyes of the emotional French people, though doubtless the clericals would have reaped a greater harvest had the Archbishop been sentenced to a term of imprisonment. Still, he is now a hero. Letters and telegrams of congratulation, massive bouquets and floral crosses and the choicest fruits fill his apartments.

English Mine Owners Repudiate an Agreement Entered Into by Them. LONDON, Nov. 28.—It is highly probable that the action taken to-day by coal mine owners in South Wales and Monmouthshire will tend to precipitate a strike of miners in

tion in which the Archbishop takes great interest. These numerous tokens of sympathy have emboldened the Archbishop so much that he threatens to set the Government at defiance and go to Aix to receive his sentence. Possibly he would cool on reflection, but if he carries out his intention, the French Government cannot overlook it without a stab at their honor.

HOW LORD LYTON DIED.

THE FAMED LITERATURE PASSED AWAY PEN IN HAND.

He Had Been Writing Verses All the Morning—Distinguished Personages Attend the Obsequies at Paris—A Wreath From Whitelaw Reid.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—[Copyright.]—The death of Lord Lytton gives the great De Blowitz, "our own correspondent" in Paris of the London Times, is said to be the correct one, though there seems to be no good reason why the newspaper stories should differ. De Blowitz describes the event thus:

"All the morning Lord Lytton had been writing verses in bed. The morphia taken to allay the pain had doubtless inflamed his imagination, and his mental activity seemed hourly increasing. About 4 o'clock, just as Lady Lytton had entered the adjoining room and was taking off her cloak, Lord Lytton asked her to give him some carminative, a mixture which he took to allay pains in the side. He was continuing to write. The vial went for the mixture and while turning to the window to pour out a dose he heard a slight noise, looked round and saw Lord Lytton dead. The ink was dry on the sheet of paper and the last line was unfinished. Such a death was characteristic. The post struck down, pen in hand, after a morning in which the diplomat had listened to the report of the Embassy Secretary."

To-day De Blowitz writes: "I have had the melancholy satisfaction of looking on the face of the poet, and the last line of the body lay on a plain iron bedstead, a crown of laurels placed at its head. Close at hand were a few books, among them the volumes of Tennyson which he had been reading in the morning to Lady Lytton and the sheet of paper on which he was writing at the moment of his death. I have never looked upon a dead face so impressive as that of a man who has done his work and has entered into eternity without fear."

The fact that Lord Lytton was reading Tennyson at the time of his death has called to mind the celebrated quarrel in verse between the first Lord Lytton and the Laureate, and the Pall Mall Gazette has copied the following, by republishing Tennyson's bitter lines which he never included in his works. When Tennyson was placed on the pension list in 1844, considerable literary circles and among the critics of the pension was Bulwer Lytton, who, in "The New Timon, a Romance of London," spoke of "School Mistris" as a "poet laureate" and in scornful verses entitled "The New Timon and the Poets," which were published in Punch, in which he refers to Lytton as "the pedantic pedant."

THE VIEW TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ORGAN AT STRASBURG. (BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.) LONDON, Nov. 28.—The German view of M. de Giers' visit to France and Germany is expressed by the Strasbourg Post, which is an inspired Government organ. Naturally the article is attracting much attention. It is as follows:

M. de Giers is a sharp old gentleman, and has learned from Prince Bismarck. He takes advantage of his journey to kill several birds with one stone. His first object is to keep France on the line, his second to console the feeling in Central Europe to Russia. It has been stated that the financial crisis in Russia has compelled the Government to enter into economic negotiations with Germany, and certain proposals were said to be already on the way. Will M. de Giers also take his way? Will he find open ears in Berlin? It is very likely that he will be treated with the greatest hospitality, but he will most certainly not reap any great advantage for Russia from this visit. The threatening preparations and disturbances of trade which Russia is guilty of, and the numerous unpaid visits of the Russian to the Imperial Court, form a chain of hostile facts which are a dead weight on poor M. de Giers, who has nothing to expect in Berlin unless a most improbable thing happens, namely, that Russia should say plainly, "Peace, peace, and stop all her hostile undertakings. Should Russia put an end to her military preparations, the well-wisher in peace to the solution of her domestic difficulties, then perhaps an economic understanding may be thought of."

IRELAND TO NEVER HAVE HOME RULE. Lord Balfour Says the Troubles Are Over if Gladstone Is Resonable.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 28.—The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, has arrived here from Glasgow, which city he visited for the purpose of being installed as Rector of the University of Glasgow. He attended a conservative meeting to-day and made an address which was enthusiastically received. In the course of his remarks, referring to Ireland, he said he believed that Great Britain would never again see a gigantic agrarian conspiracy, fed by American funds, raise its head in Ireland.

He did not believe that again would be seen anything like the obstruction and defiance formerly thrown into the teeth of the British Parliament by a few Irish representatives. Mr. Balfour added that he hoped the country had finally successfully emerged from its greatest difficulties. All that Ireland now wanted he declared, was a firm, liberal and kindly government. If only Mr. Gladstone abandoned his advocacy of impossible legislative remedies, Mr. Balfour was confident that a permanent cure of Irish troubles was affected. At the Glasgow meeting Mr. Balfour said that the future might bring forth it would never bring home rule to Ireland.

MANY MINERS MAY STRIKE. English Mine Owners Repudiate an Agreement Entered Into by Them. LONDON, Nov. 28.—It is highly probable that the action taken to-day by coal mine owners in South Wales and Monmouthshire will tend to precipitate a strike of miners in

those sections. The men employed in mines there are at present paid on a sliding scale, prepared and agreed to by representatives of mine owners and the men. The mine owners have taken the ground that the agreement at present in force bears unfairly upon them, and today they announced that next month they would abolish the sliding scale and would thereupon engage their employees individually. This announcement affects 70,000 men in the district mentioned. As yet they have taken no action, but it is believed there will be a bitter fight against the decision of mine owners.

AUTOGRAPHS GET CHEAP.

SMALL FIGURES REALIZED AT A LONDON AUCTION SALE.

A Weakness in the Market of Great Men's Signatures—A Big Drop in the Value of a Letter Written by the Poet Keats—A Magazine Annotated by Thackeray.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The autograph market has been a trifle weak. The prices realized yesterday at the great sale in the rooms of Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, showed a marked depression compared with those of two or three years ago. A letter of Keats, which then realized £25, was sold yesterday for £18. Another by the same poet fetched £7. Three pages of the magazine in which occurred the sentence "Insurance is a crime whenever the work appointed can be fulfilled through peaceful agitation" went for 10 shillings, while two by the handwriting of Cardinal Richelieu sold for a shilling apiece.

A curious one from George Palmansar, the extremely clever impostor who wanted to be taken for a prince, was sold for 10 shillings, although he had never been with in 10,000 miles of that island, who, in his recent days, was a friend of Dr. Johnson's. The first two were taken by the English detective that O'Brien was a man who would not be taken alive, and would sell his life dearly.

A week ago the police learned that O'Brien was living at Hotel L'Albion, in Paris, but before the French and English authorities could combine their forces he got wind of their intentions and decamped on Tuesday. His capture on Wednesday in London in the Gattis restaurant in the Strand, early in the afternoon, with Charles Hodson, a clerk in the United States Legation, who knew O'Brien by sight, when O'Brien was taken so completely by surprise that he admitted his identity at once, and made no effort to escape. "You can't do anything with me, anyway," he said. "The extradition law wasn't in force when I made my play." In an hour O'Brien had sent for Arthur Newton, the celebrated criminal lawyer, who will make a fight to resist extradition. Detective Reilly intends to take McCormack back next week.

Still another man was arrested in London this week in the person of Colonel Lorimer Graham, who is said to have served during the Civil War on the Confederate side. Graham has long been a resident of London, where his principal occupation has been borrowing money from visiting Americans. He is charged with attempting to pass a fictitious check.

EX-KING MILAN HAS A NEW POSITION. PARIS, Nov. 28.—Le Figaro says that the Shah of Persia has appointed ex-King Milan Commander of the Persian cavalry. It adds that the ex-king will shortly return to Teheran, the capital of Persia, to organize the cavalry forces of the Shah.

VII. to the Vatican and also many from Queen Elizabeth. The Pope desired to purchase all the manuscripts in the celebrated Borgheze collection, but the British Museum and the Berlin Museum obtained many of them.

CAUGHT DEAD TO RIGHTS.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE BY A GOOD-LOOKING ENGLISHMAN.

A Much-Wanted New York Crook Run Down by a Southland Yacht Detective—Details of the Arrest of Tom O'Brien—Another Man Taken In.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—During the last two or three weeks guests of the Metropole and Victoria hotels have had an opportunity to make the acquaintance of a good-looking young Englishman dressed in the height of London fashion, who has been hanging about the smoking rooms of the two hostilities, apparently with no further purpose than the consumption of brandy and soda. The good-looking young Englishman, however, did have a further purpose, and he accomplished it last Wednesday, when he arrested Tom O'Brien, the well-known New York crook, who is wanted on Manhattan Island for grand larceny and at Albany for jumping his bail.

The good-looking young Englishman was Inspector Frank C. Frost of Scotland Yard, and O'Brien was the third American criminal he had arrested this week, the other two being John McCormick, who is charged with forgery by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, of New York, and Joseph J. Ashforth, charged with embezzling funds from the Royal Arcanum. Frost was given the warrants in the three cases. The first two he executed with comparatively little difficulty, but O'Brien has kept him busy for some time, and Detective Kelly, of Inspector Byrne's staff, who is over here to take McCormack back, made matters more interesting by informing the English detective that O'Brien was a man who would not be taken alive, and would sell his life dearly.

A long document by Samuel Richardson fetched £10 shillings; one by Sterne, £8; one by Spinoza, £10 10 shillings; one by Lord Nelson, £5; one by Shelley, the same figure, and a poem, which was never published, for the inauguration of the Cornhill Magazine, with pencil emendations in Thackeray's handwriting, £1 10 shillings, while a letter from the novelist Lytton fetched £2 2s. Several autographs of members of the royal family were also sold, one from Her Majesty, written at Windsor Castle in 1854, fetched £4 4s. A short letter from Von Moltke was sold at what was generally considered the low figure of a guinea.

FRIENDLY TO THE SULTAN.

The Car Sends a Reassuring Letter to His Turkish Neighbor.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 28.—The Porte recently dispatched Fud Pache, one of the Sultan's aides de camp, on a special mission to the Car. He is now returning, having completed £10 shillings; one by Sterne, £8; one by Spinoza, £10 10 shillings; one by Lord Nelson, £5; one by Shelley, the same figure, and a poem, which was never published, for the inauguration of the Cornhill Magazine, with pencil emendations in Thackeray's handwriting, £1 10 shillings, while a letter from the novelist Lytton fetched £2 2s. Several autographs of members of the royal family were also sold, one from Her Majesty, written at Windsor Castle in 1854, fetched £4 4s. A short letter from Von Moltke was sold at what was generally considered the low figure of a guinea.

Old Letters to the Vatican.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Pope is overhauling a pile of manuscripts, dating from the twelfth to the eighteenth century which were purchased recently from the Borgheze collection. Some of the manuscripts are of great historical interest, including as they do a vast number of letters of King Henry

FEW PRIZES DRAWN.

Regular Opening of Blanks in the Matrimonial Lottery.

SEPARATED AFTER FORTY YEARS.

One Deserted Spouse Tells the Court to Mind His Business.

CHASED A HUSBAND ON TWO CONTINENTS.

The clatter of pots and pans and general discomfort echoed as usual in the Quarter Sessions on Saturday, and Anna Nofinsky, a septuagenarian, was a whole show in herself.

Ida Lavine complained that her husband, Solomon Lavine, and she lived together in Russia 2 1/2 years, when he left her and went to England to push his fortune, promising to send for her when he got a foothold. Finally Ida began to think Solomon wasn't pushing very hard, and she followed him. In England she learned that he had gone to the United States and she kept on following, coming up with him in Pittsburgh. She said that after the reunion Solomon and she lived happily together for a few days, when his mother came and took him away. For a time, however, he continued to pay the rent and save her \$2 a week beside, but finally quit and left her to take care of herself and 8-year-old child, which pledge of affection was produced and identified in court.

Solomon, in defense, said he could not make a living in Russia and came to this country, and when he heard that Ida had come to England he sent for her to come to the United States, where they were reunited.

She Could Give the Car Posters. Solomon said he had found Ida as hard to get along with as the Car of Russia. He said he only made \$6 a week, but Judge Ewing told him he must pay that amount and costs of suit or go to jail.

The testimony went to show that Mary Coll was a grandmother, though her appearance was quite youthful. She was after George Coll and some surprise was elicited when George's lawyer, D. C. Beardon, succeeded in eliciting the statement that one of the children for whom subsistence was asked, was married. George works in the Lockhart Steel Works at McKee's Rocks. He makes good wages, but objected to lying with his wife on the ground that she drank intoxicants to excess.

Mary Coll, in response, burst into tears and said she never drank liquor until her husband placed the temptation before her by keeping the stuff in the house for his own use. Judge Ewing demanded of George if he drank, and on his admission that he did take a glass occasionally, the Judge told him that Mary had as much right to drink as he, perhaps more, as her hours of work were longer. Five dollars a week and payment of costs was the ultimatum of the court.

Anna Nofinsky was a jolly old girl who said she was about 73 years of age, which is 11 years more than her husband pleaded to in his case. She stated that after she and William had been married something over 40 years he left her to make her own case. When William's counsel, Henry Meyer, asked Anna if she didn't drink rather too much for domestic peace, she laughed

heartily, and said she took her beer when she wanted it, and that she would not allow anyone to curtail her privileges in this respect and it was none of his business. She would not cook for him, but "But," said Mr. Meyer, "the Court wants to know."

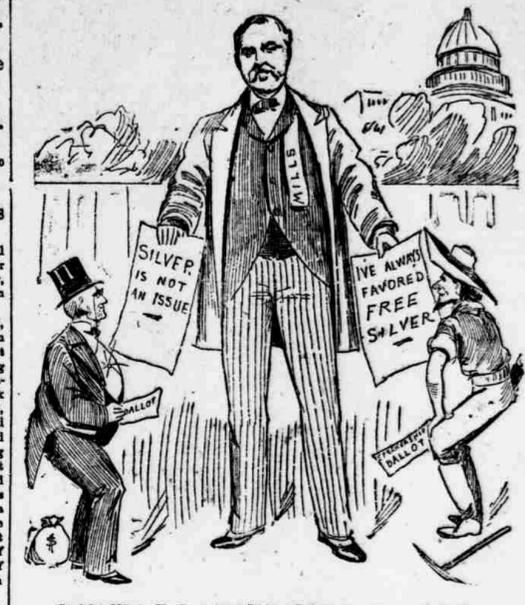
None of the Court's Business. Mr. Nofinsky—It's none of the Court's—your business. I drink my beer, but I don't get drunk, and I live in Mulberry alley.

Mr. Nofinsky said he was a native of Prussia and attended to business, and that the departure, or his abandonment, was caused by his wife's drunkenness and abuse of him. She would not cook for him, he said, and for the sake of peace he had absented himself and slept in the stable. He had given her money, but it went for drink, and when he left her she had \$1,400 of his earnings in the Dollar Savings Bank standing to her credit. He said he had offered to pay her rent and any bills necessary for her keeping, but would not give her money to dissipate. Mr. Nofinsky is a rag dealer and in reply to a question by Mrs. Nofinsky's lawyer, he said the McKingley bill had hurt his business so that he did not make so much money as formerly. His statement was made in a way that caused a roar of laughter in court and in some manner caused Mrs. Nofinsky to pick that made it difficult for Tipstaff Miller to bring her to subjection again.

Mr. Meyer Sneaked the Bottle. This demonstration was followed by a scene in which Mr. Staffield humorously accused Mr. Meyer of trying to get Ewing himself to pick that made it difficult for Tipstaff Miller to bring her to subjection again.

That only the finest, purest, precious stones were by our citizens is proven by the article "Gems at Home" which describes a small portion of the superb jewels carried by Mr. J. C. Grogan, 443 Market street, corner of Fifth avenue.

Just What You Want In dress trimmings at 710 Penn avenue. Reining & Wilds.



Candidate Mills in His Great Act of Catching Both the Silver Factions of His Party.

he had a right to show that Mrs. N. was rather too convivial. Judge Ewing began to interrogate Mrs. Nofinsky as to where the \$1,400 she had from her husband a year ago had gone and she intimated that it was none of his business, but as she was glaring on Mr. Meyer, there was a doubt as to whether she meant the contempt and disrespect for him or the Court, and as her remarks were accompanied by a hysterical laugh, no explanation was asked. The costs were put on the husband, but the Court remarked something ominously to the effect that Mrs. Nofinsky had better get away from court hereafter. She was let down easily, doubtless on account of her utter inability to appreciate the dignity that doth befit a Court when it sees fit to put up the barricade.

The impression again left was that marriage is a lottery in which there are, under our humane civilization and mode of living, more blanks than prizes. Some men who have been summoned several times without effect to appear and answer briefly complaint had their names again called three times when their recognizances were declared forfeited.

Persons. Judge W. A. Hudson has removed to No. 710 Diamond street.

Gems for Pittsburghers. That only the finest, purest, precious stones were by our citizens is proven by the article "Gems at Home" which describes a small portion of the superb jewels carried by Mr. J. C. Grogan, 443 Market street, corner of Fifth avenue.

Just What You Want In dress trimmings at 710 Penn avenue. Reining & Wilds.

WALLS OF CRYSTAL.

Up Which Prof. Russell and Party Climbed Step by Step to St. Elias' Top.

HAIR BREADTH ESCAPES.

Vast Amphitheater of Ice, in Which the Newton Glacier Starts.

GLOSSY MILES ABOVE THE SEA.

The Fatal Disaster in Ice Bay Before the Expedition Landed.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE JOURNEY.

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.)

To one sailing northwest from Sitka, Alaska, in brilliant weather there is revealed what is probably the most magnificent coast scenery in the world. As soon as one emerges from the narrow channels separating the densely wooded islands of the Baranof group the eye is attracted by the dazzling splendor of gigantic snow covered peaks to the north. Mount Crillon and Mount Fairweather are the first of the great peaks to appear, but stretching away to the northwest from these there is such a vast array of shining summits that the eye is bewildered and unable even to estimate their number.

On the sides of the mountains are shining snow fields, from which broad glaciers flow down to the sea. The rugged peaks projecting through the nearly universal mantle of snow seem to form a continuous range parallel with the coast, but recent explorations have shown that this is a deception. There are at least three breaks between Mount Fairweather and Mount St. Elias through which the drainage from the interior either in the form of water or ice reaches the Pacific.



River Flowing into a Tunnel.

all with the coast, but recent explorations have shown that this is a deception. There are at least three breaks between Mount Fairweather and Mount St. Elias through which the drainage from the interior either in the form of water or ice reaches the Pacific.

First Sight of Mt. St. Elias. Galling along this sublime coast, a small, triangular pyramid soon appears away on the horizon to the northwest, looking like an isolated island in the sea. The white pyramid increases in height as the ship advances, and one familiar with the mountains of Alaska at once recognizes it as the summit of Mt. St. Elias. Its distance when first seen in clear weather is nearly 180 miles. I have myself seen it rising well above the horizon at a distance of 150

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